Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One, Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862. VOL. 35, NO. 12

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford County, for the year ending January 1, A. D. 1862.

GEO. BLYMIRE, Treasurer.

1862, Dr.

To balance on settlement, January 1, 1861,	$ 415 99
Amount received from Collectors	4,975 63
Amount,	$5, 391 62
Balance due Treasurer	198, 02
	$5,589 64

CR.

By amount paid out on sundry checks as follows, viz:

Wheat and flour	$ 98 88
Potatoes	30 05
Stove and Castings	104 50
Directors of Butler co. Alms House	83 00
Directors of Huntingdon co. do	31 53
John Mower, Attorney's fees	10 00
Apple butter and dried fruit	129 68
Cows and beef cattle	531 49
Cows and beeves	81 91
Dry goods and groceries	1,912 31
Printing	138 50
J. Filler on contract for building	178 10
Beef and Bacon	412 78
Making fence and lumber	76 19
Repairs at mill	140 98
Removal of Paupers	18 67
Support of out door paupers	300 00
Wm. Leary, steward, and Mrs. Leary, Matron,	144 43
Drs. Harry and Reamer, salary and medicine	146 87
J. S. Brumbaugh for wagon	60 00
Directors of Franklin co. Alms House	23 47
Refunded to collectors	53 51
Making coffins	20 00
Justices fees	18 55
Messrs. Smouse, Amos, Kemery, Brumbaugh and Gettys, salary	164 00
Miscellaneous checks	175 12
Interest on checks	189 43
Treasurer's salary	40 00
Stationery	10 00
Auditors and clerks salary	20 00
Exonerations allowed collectors	102 48
Percentage " "	141 61
	$5,589 64

We the undersigned, Auditors of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the foregoing account of George Blymire, Treasurer of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, and find the same to be correct and true as above stated, and that there is a balance due said Treasurer of $198.02.

Witness our hands and seals this 8th day of Jan. A. D. 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER.
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Attest, DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH.
THOMAS R. GETTYS, *Clerk.*

List of paupers admitted, discharged, died, &c., &c., during each month; and the number remaining at the end of each month; also the average number supported in the House during the year, together with the number of out door paupers supported by the Institution, from the first of January 1861, till the first of January 1862.

	Admitted	Escaped	Discharged	Deaths	Births	Females rem	Males rem
1861,							
January,	2		1			32	21
February,	2	1	1			32	20
March,	6		3			36	19
April,	7		2			38	22
May,		2		3		32	19
June,	2	2	2			17	16
July,	6	1	1			11	16
August,	7	2	2			13	17
September,			2			41	17
October, 2	2	1	1	1		40	17
November, 2	2		1			40	18
December, 8	8	2	6	1	1	40	19

Making an average of 52 per month, of whom 7 are colored, 2 are blind, 19 are insane, and 4 are confined to bed—also 581 wayfaring passengers were provided with board and lodging. There are also 2 out-door paupers who are not included in the above. Bills to the amount of $513 25 were also paid for 23 persons who were furnished with boarding, medical attendance, &c., who were unable to be brought to the Poor House.

Produce of Farm and Garden.

25	Tons of Hay
5	Loads of Corn fodder
341	bushels of ears of corn
67	bushels of rye
24	bushels of buckwheat
600	bushels of potatoes
7	bushels of beans
12	bushels large onions
1½	bushels small onions
20	bushels tomatoes
12	bushels beets
8	bushels turnips
10	bushels parsnips
2100	heads of cabbage
5	barrels sour krout
4	barrels cucumber pickles
4	loads sweet pumpkins
11½	barrels soft soap
50	pounds hard soap
200	pounds tallow
675	pounds lard
315	pounds butter
2953	pounds beef
3806	pounds pork
385	pounds veal
330	pounds mutton
7	beef hides
7	calf skins
14	sheep skins
205	pounds wool

Stock on the Farm.

2	head of horses
6	cows
1	bull
20	hogs
56	sheep

Articles Manufactured by Matron

50	pairs pants
7	vests
50	shirts
27	chemises
25	handkerchiefs
30	aprons
3	childrens skirts
23	women's dresses
3	children's shirts
20	pair pillow slips
5	ticks
20	men's shirts
8	bolsters
9	sun bonnets,
4	pillows
11	women's caps
12	women's sacks
2	round jackets
8	children's dresses
30	pair men's socks
14	pair women's stockings
15	towels
5	pair drawers
4	coats
17	comforts
20	sheets
3	quilted skirts
2	flannel skirts
5	shrouds

We the undersigned, Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, do certify that we have examined the above accounts, statements and reports of William Leary and George Widel, Stewards of the said Poor and House of Employment from the first day of January, A. D. 1861, till the first of January, A. D 1862, and find the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 1st day of Jan. A. D. 1862.

JOHN KEMERY,
ADOLPHUS AKE,
J. S. BRUMBAUGH.

Attest—
THOMAS R. GETTYS, *Clerk.*

Statement and report of Wm. Leary, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st of Jan. 1891, till the 1st of April 1861.

1861,	Dr.
Jan. 1st, To cash received from various persons	$17 06
April 1st, Treasury draft for balance of account	16 73
	$33 79
1861	Cr.
April 1st, By amount from sundry persons	$33 79

Statement and Report of Geo. Widel, Steward of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, from the 1st day of April, 1861, till the 1st day of January, A. D. 1862.

1862.	Dr.
January 1, To amount received from Sundry persons	$35 85½
Balance due Steward on settlement	36 65½
1862.	Cr.
Jan, 1, By cash from sundry persons	$72 51

Statement of Poor House Mill,

From January 1, 1861, till Jan. 1, 1862.

Dr. To amount of grain brought in as per monthly reports	Wheat	Rye	Corn	B. Wheat	Mixture
Raised on Farm	420	256	58½	97	60½
		63		34	
Cr	420	319	58½	121	60½
By am't of Grain used in Poor House and sold to sundry persons for cash & on accounts &c					
Used in P. House	428½	5	5	60	
Horse feed		135			
Hog feed		133	30		48
Beef feed			2		8
For seed				3	
Sold sund'y per's	36½	31	7	6	7
	465	304	44	69	63

The Special Train.

Secretary Stanton, who has been untiring in his efforts to sooth the grief of Mrs. Lander, and to pay high honors to the memory of her brave husband, informed her friends that the body would be sent home by Government on a special train. It was, however ascertained that Adjutant-General Thomas thought that it would be sufficient to escort the body to the depot, and a Massachusetts gentleman called on the Secretary of War to state the facts.

Gen. Thomas was sent for, questioned, and stated that "to send the body home at the expense of Government, on a special train, will be without a precedent!"

"Without a precedent!" exclaimed Secretary Stanton; "well, we will establish a precedent!"

Taking his pen, he wrote the requisite order, and thus paid a deserved and marked tribute of respect to a brave man.

Poetry.

For the Inquirer.

A SOLDIER'S SOLILOQY.

BY S. VEACH,

OF

COMPANY D, 101ST REGIMENT, P. V.

When Sumter was stormed by our foes,
Who the Star Spangled Banner despise,
And the cloud of rebellion arose,
To bedarken our once happy skies,
Every true son of freedom awoke;
Every heart that was loyal and true,
Determined to strike a good stroke,
In defense of the red, white and blue.

We wafted our flags to the breeze,
And the youths of the land gathered round
We resolved that the home of the free,
Should retain all its former renown;
At the call of the fife and the drum,
Into ranks many patriots flew,
And resolved since the evil had come,
They would fight for the red, white and blue.

On the Star Spangled Banner we gazed,
With a tear of regret in the eye,
And returned to kind heaven the praise,
For past blessings received from on high,
We implored that its mercies might rest,
On each son that is loyal and true,
That with victory they might be blest,
In defending the red, white and blue.

Like the fathers who gave us the boon,
We ventured at liberty's call,
And sacrificed fortune and life,
Determined to conquer or fall,
We took our kind friends by the hand,
And with sorrow we bade them adieu,
As we marched with the brave hearted band,
Under banners of red, white and blue.

Now we stand by the time honored flag,
We have parents and sisters at home,
Who are prayerfully wishing us back,
And waiting that hour to come;
We will go when rebellion is crush'd
When the traitors receive their just due,
When we've honored our sires cold dust,
By defending the red, white and blue.

MERIDIAN HILL, (near Washington,)
March 8th, 1862.

REMARKS

Of Hon. Edward McPherson, in the House of Representatives, March 6, 1862, on the Bill providing for the organization of the staff attached to divisions of the Army of the U. S., regular and volunteer.

Mr. McPHERSON. Mr. Speaker, last Monday, I interposed an objection to the passage of this bill, because it was suddenly brought before the House, and I desired to examine and consider it. In the interval, I have given it considerable attention, and I am confirmed in my opinion that it ought not to pass. If it is to pass, there are some points on which it is highly important it should be amended. But I think a calm consideration will bring the House to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law.

As it stands, it proposes to increase the staff of nearly every division commander of the Army. It adds three officers, and if the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Blair] for a division quartermaster and a division commissary of subsistence be adopted, it will add five, each with a rank above any member of the present staff, and it will increase the rank of the former staff positions a corresponding grade, and, of course, with the rank there will be an increase of pay. I will speak more particularly of this again.

The member from Missouri commends this bill to the House upon the score of necessity, and he names one or two officers who are particularly anxious for the passage of this bill. Mr. Speaker, I should hesitate very much before I would make any obstacle to the passage of a measure essential to a vigorous and efficient organization of the Army; but it appears to me that the objections to the present method by which these division commanders—if this bill be the result of their recommendation—seek their purpose is open to so many objections that it ought not to be adopted by the House.

The gentleman refers to the opinion of General Burnside, who, he informs the House, has written to the Department, insisting upon the passage of some law by which his staff may be increased. Well, sir, there may be instances in which it may be desirable to enlarge the staff of a general in command of a department; and the gentleman, in the reference he made to the course pursued in the case of Gen. Lane, has shown that it is already within the power of the President of the United States, when an emergency exists, requiring an increased staff for the commander of a division, to give that increase. But the fact that Gen. Burnside requires additional members of his staff, it strikes me, is no valid argument for the passage of a wholesale bill like this. The necessity in the case of Gen. Burnside will not apply to commanders of divisions in the Army generally, for the reason that he is in command of an independent and separate corps; he is in command of an independent, separate department, whereas in the case of a large majority of division commanders, such, for instance, as those in the army of the Potomac, no such increase is necessary, because they are immediately connected with the commanding general, whose staff has been created with reference to all the probable emergencies of the service. Hence, there is not the same necessity for a large staff for a commanding general of a division in this army as there would be for a general commanding a separate and independent division or department.

But, Mr. Speaker, this is the first intimation I have heard, of a formal character, that Gen. Burnside did require an increase of his staff. I did hear that, before he started upon his expedition, he had expressed the desire to have an additional staff, and that officers should be detailed for that purpose; but I do not think he has put in any official shape the opinion that his operations at Roanoke Island were at all crippled by the want of staff officers. I am very sure we have had no complaint from Gen. Sherman that his operations at Port Royal were impeded by reason of a like cause, or from Gen. Grant that he suffered inconvenience at Fort Donelson. Yet, if it were true in these particular cases, that an additional number of staff officers are required, that would furnish no argument in favor of a general increase of staff for every division general in the Army, no matter what may be the circumstances of his command.

Now, sir, in the third line of the bill you will find that its terms apply to every general commanding a division of the Army which "consists of two or more brigades." Now, if this bill passes, every general commanding a division, which includes two or more brigades, no matter what may be the circumstances of his command, whether in camp or field, will be entitled to this enlarged staff; so that these generals commanding separate departments, or these generals commanding divisions actively engaged, acquired these staff, officers, it would not avail in favor of the adoption of that particular feature of this bill; and if the bill is to be passed, I think it highly important that this word "two" should be erased. We should stand to our legislation of July last, which required that each division should consist of three brigades, or bring it up to the standard which has been practically established and make it apply only to those generals who have four brigades under their command.

In the next place, I find that the assistant adjutant general upon the staff of each general commanding a division in this entire Army is to be raised to the rank of major. His duties are not increased in the least by this bill. He remains substantially assistant adjutant general of precisely as many brigades as he does at present. His duties are not increased in the least, and yet you propose to raise his rank by one grade and his pay correspondingly. Now, why? There is no other reason for it, except that in subsequent portions of this bill you bring into the general's staff an assistant inspector general and a medical director, who has the rank of major, and it is necessary, in order to make this organization complete, that you should raise this assistant adjutant general—generally called the chief of staff—to the same rank as the two officers you introduce. But if, as I hope, the house will vote out of the bill these two particulars features, then there will be no necessity for the adoption of this, since they all hang together.

Again, there is to be an assistant inspector general, ranking as major, to be introduced into every staff. Now, that is, as I understand it, an increase of officers. The gentleman from Missouri says that these assistant inspectors general are merely to be detailed, and that there will be no increase in the number of officers. Well, sir, if an assistant inspectors general is detailed to a staff he must be detailed from some other position, and either the duties of the position which he formerly filled will not be performed, or you will be obliged to increase the number of assistant inspector general, or else to detail from some other part of your Army organizations to perform their duties; and I think that practically it will be impossible to carry out this bill without making a very large increase in the number of officers.

But what is the necessity of this assistant inspector general? I confess that I approach the discussion of a point of that sort with some degree of diffidence; but, so far as my observation goes, and so far as ordinary reasoning indicates, I cannot see that there is any necessity for the addition to the staff of every division general of this office of an assistant inspector general. I can understand why you require an assistant inspector general for every department of the Army, but I cannot see any necessity for the addition of an assistant inspector general to the staff of every general commanding a division throughout the Army. As every one knows, the Army regulations provide for a regular system of company and regimental inspection; and whether the Army is in the camp or the field, every regiment and every company is obliged to undergo inspection. Now, if our company and regimental officers are worth anything—and I presume they are, for they have been five or six months learning—they can perform this duty; and while it may be necessary and perfectly proper for the commanding general of a department, or of the Army, to have one or more inspectors general on his staff to detail, with a view to a general inspection of the Army at particular intervals, there is no necessity, as I believe, for the creation of these offices.

I have conversed with some military gentlemen who, hearing of my opposition to this bill, were anxious to remove the grounds of my objection, but I confess that I have not yet seen one who could give any reason, valid or invalid, for the creation of these offices except that it is desirable to make our army organization as complete as possible, and that it would be well to make a head in every division to every department of the division.—If you proceed upon that basis, you will create office upon office, serving no useful purpose except to make things a little better rounded off. I confess that you would have, in theory, a more complete organization of the divisions of your Army, but I believe that not one division would be more effective in consequence of it than it is now.

Mr. Speaker, the next point open to criticism is this: there is a creation of the office of medical director. Here, again, I must differ from my friend from Missouri, who intimates that the mere detailing of a brigade surgeon of volunteers, or of a surgeon or assistant surgeon of the regular Army to do duty as medical director, will not create a vacancy in the position which he now fills, and will not be an actual creation of an office.—Now, take as an illustration any one of your divisions. You have a division with three brigades, each brigade having a surgeon.—Upon the passage of this bill creating a medical director, the medical department of the Army will detail from the volunteer corps, or the regular Army, a gentleman to act as medical director. Suppose a brigade surgeon of the volunteer corps be detailed for this purpose, as he would be of course, that will take him away from brigade, and you must then allow that brigade to be without a brigade surgeon, or else the detailing of a brigade surgeon as medical director does create an office. You have I believe now one hundred and thirty or one hundred and forty brigade surgeons, and you have about thirty-five persons who have passed your medical board, and have been recommended for appointment as brigade surgeons. Every one of your brigade surgeons is to-day upon duty, and if you pass this bill creating the office of medical director for each of the divisions of the Army, you will require, besides your present force, the services of every man who has passed your medical board and been recommended for appointment as a brigade surgeon. You cannot avoid it. You have nearly forty divisions in your Army, and if you detail forty brigade surgeons to act as medical directors, you must supply their places by forty more who have been passed and recommended for appointment or allow forty brigades to be without brigade surgeons.

Now, Mr. Speaker, what is the state of the case at present? Every division of your Army has to-day a medical director. The medical department of every division to-day is under the superintendence of one medical man, and just as efficiently under the superintendence of one medical man as it will be if you pass this bill. How is it done? The senior surgeon of a division is, by virtue of his seniority of commission, brigade surgeon of the division. Every divison to-day has a medical director in effect in the senior brigade surgeon. This bill proposes to break up that system and create a medical director, by which you will increase the number of medical officers not less than forty, or at least one for every division in the Army.

Mr. Speaker, there is another feature which I find in the fifteenth and sixteenth lines of this bill, which appears to me to have less merit than any of them, and which is more nearly a fancy arrangement than any provision of any Army bill I have seen in the House this winter. I find that it is proposed to authorize the general commanding each division to detail from the line a captain, or authorizes the President to detail a lieutenant, who for the time shall be a captain, to act as judge-advocate of the division, as if the Army were to rest constantly and indefinitely upon the banks of the Potomac and to waste their time in holding courts-martial. I hope that the day is near, and from some indications I am inclined to believe that the day is near, when inaction shall shall give place to activity, and when there shall be substituted for this period of preparation, one of glowing, determined action; and in view of the possible advance of the Army and its coping with the enamy, what reason is there for the enactment of a permanent provision by which there is to be created for each division of the Army a judge-advocate?

Mr. Speaker, I have a sixth objection to this bill, and it is quite as serious as any of the others. I find that, in the ninth line of the bill, it is provided that there shall be appointed three aids-de-camp, to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, on the recommendation of the commander of the division. As the law now stands, generals commanding divisions are entitled to this assistant adjutant general, ranking as a captain, and to two aids, with the rank and pay of lieutenant. The fourth section of the act of July last, provides that the aids, authorized by the preceding section, shall be selected by the respective generals *from the officers of the Army or volunteer corps.* This bill reverses that principle. It provides that the three aids, who are to have the rank of captain, are to be appointed by the President; on the recommendation of the commander of the division, without any limitation whatever as to whether they shall be taken from the officers of the Army or from civil life. Now I think that omission is a very significant and a very objectionable one.

Mr. HUTCHINS. Will the gentleman, who has investigated this matter, allow me to inquire how much will this bill add to the annual expenses of the Army?

Mr. McPHERSON. I will come to that directly. Now, Mr. Speaker, why is it that while both Houses of Congress declared in July last that the aids for general officers should be taken from the regular Army or volunteer corps, there is an attempt now made to leave out that limitation? I will not go into motives or purposes; but I object to that feature. I do so on the very highest ground; because if this law be enacted, it will be a discrimination by the Congress of the United States against the officers who are now in the field, and be a positive invitation to your commanding generals to select their aids from civil life. I venture the prediction that if this bill become a law in its present shape—as I hope it will not—and if staff appointments are to be made under it, a large proportion of them will be made from civil life, and the aids will consist principally of young men who for some reason or other have not entered the volunteer service, but who may have held themselves aloof from volunteering in anticipation of an opportunity for promotion of this sort—irregular and improper as it would be.

But, Mr. Speaker, not only would it be a discrimination against officers of the regular Army and volunteer corps, but it would be a direct discrimination against those men in the ranks who would naturally be elected to fill the vacancies caused by detailing line officers to staff positions. You would thereby, as I believe, inflict a terrible blow on the *esprit de corps* of the Army, and you would do—what I hope no American Congress will do—put it out of the power of respectable, intelligent, and deserving men in the ranks—sergeants, corporals, and privates—to obtain commissions. I have, as I believe, no more than a proper feeling on the subject. I have had some opportunity of studying the character and qualifications of the men who compose the rank and file of the army of the Potomac. There are in the ranks a large proportion of sergeants, corporals, and privates fit to be lieuts. and captains of companies, and many of them are as competent for these positions as many of your brigadier generals are to be brigadiers. I hope that if this bill is to pass, there will be inserted in this section of it an amendment which I propose to offer, requiring these staff officers to be appointed from the privates, non-commissioned officers, and officers of the regular Army or volunteer corps.

These, Mr. Speaker, are my particular objections to this bill; but I have a general one, which was partially indicated before. It is that you are organizing, by means of this bill, a staff system far more extensive than there is any necessity for, I confess that it might be very agreeable for the commanding generals of divisions to have a staff organized on this basis. If we were on a peace establishment, or if we had an ordinary war establishment, and if the condition of the Treasury were such as to make it proper, I would be among the last to do anything which, by any perversion, could be construed into an attempt either to wound the honorable pride or cripple the ambition of any of our commanding officers. But I do not believe that this is necessary. I do believe that this proposed staff organization is more extensive than is required. The evidence of that is written in the history of our army operations. On that I will stand or fall.

Besides that, Mr. Speaker, this bill is largely expensive; and now I come to the question suggested a moment ago by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. HUTCHINS.] The present staff organization of your generals commanding divisions consists of an assistant adjutant general and two aids. The expenses of these officers are $429 00 per month. If this bill become a law, you will, in lieu of that, have the following organization; one assistant adjutant general, ranking as major, with pay of $197 per month, one medical director, ranking as major, with the same pay, one assistant inspector general with the same rank and pay, and three aids, ranking as captains, with an aggregate pay of $463 50 per month. If the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri be adopted, it will add to these staff officers a division quarter-master and a division commissary of subsistence, each ranking as major, and each receiving $197 per month.

But the bill as it stands, leaving out for the present the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri, will increase the staff expenses of each general commanding a division from $429 50 per month to $1,054 50 per month, an increase for each division of the Army of $636 per month or $7,500 per year. This, on an estimate of there being forty divisions in the Army, will increase the staff expenses $300,000 a year; and if the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri shall prevail, the increased expenditure will be, under the operations of this bill, about $489,120 a year. As I understand it, there will be created by this bill about forty brigade surgeons, forty assistant inspector generals, and forty aids, and as proposed to be amended by the gentleman from Missouri, forty quartermasters and forty commissaries of subsistence. I do not pretend to say that there are exactly forty divisions in the Army, but I have, in an official shape, an intimation that such is the fact. I do not pretend to say that some means may not be devised by which certain subaltern officers may be detailed to perform the duties of some of those who may be detailed for service on the division staff. But I do say that, as a general thing, that is impracticable, and it cannot be done without thereby weakening the company and regimental organization of the Army in other respects.

I do not feel that we are in a position to authorize us to take any such steps, with all my good feelings and friendly regard for the officers of divisions of the Army, many of whom I personally know, and all of whom I respect. To aid them in every proper way, I will be disposed to go with him who goes to the furthest extent consistent with the high obligations we owe the country. But the present bill will involve so much injustice and wastefulness, and

accomplish, in my opinion, so little which should be regarded, in proportion to the injuries it will inflict, that I have felt it to by my duty to say this much in oppostion to it.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 21, 1862.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

It will be seen by the official orders which we publish in to-day's paper, that the President has relieved Gen. McClellan of the responsibility of all the commands except that of the army of the Potomac, which consists of a sufficiently large force for any one man to manage successfully. Since the President has assumed the supreme authority which the constitution vests in him, things appear to be getting along much better. Gen. McClellan has issued a spirited address, which we publish to-day. It looks like as if he expected hot work in a short time. It will be seen by the President's order, that Gen. Fremont has been assigned a command, composed of Western Virginia, Eastern Kentucky and East Tennessee. This is right. Gen Fremont, in his short campaign has shown himself to be one of the wisest and most skilful Generals in the service.

On the outside of our paper we publish the last speech delivered in the House of Representatives by our talented member Hon. Ed. McPherson. Mr. McPherson is a man of talent, and not like some persons we have had in Congress from this District, in days gone by, mere paper men—the extent of whose brilliant talents amount to aye and nay—and who grasp at anything that may turn up, and for which they are utterly incompetent.

We are compelled to omit the publication of several letters from the army this week.

We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. T. H. Lyons & Bro., of valuable Farms for sale. This is an excellent opportunity for all those wishing to purchase a good farm.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.—We call attention to the advertisement of Geo. Blymire & Son. They are about opening out a new and splendid assortment of hardware.

EAST BALTIMORE M. E. CONFERENCE

The following are the appointments for the JUNIATA DISTRICT—*George D. Chenowith*—P. E.—Hollidaysburg—A. W. Gibson; Altoona—W. L. Spotswood; Woodbury—J. A. Melick, J. H. S. Clasky; Bedford Station—S. Keppler; Bedford Circuit—J. C. Clark, T. Greenly; Rainsburg—M. L. Smith; McConnelsburg—J. N. Spangler; Shirleysburg—J. M. Clark, G. W. Van Fossen; Concord—R. E. Kelley, J. W. Cleaver; McVeytown—J. Anderson, J. C. Cook; New Grenada—A. Smith, L. D. Watson, Cassville—C. Graham; Huntingdon—J. Brads; Mason Hill—J. Moorhead, W. A. Houck; Williamsburg—E. W. Kirby; Birmingham—J. A. Coleman, W. W. Evans; Lewistown—J. Guyer; Lewistown Circuit—J. H. C. Smith; Kishacoquillas—William Gwynn, S. L. M. Gonser, Chaplain in the U. S. Army, and member of Huntingdon Q. M. Conference.

CAMP WILSON, D. C., March 10, 1862.

D. OVER, ESQ.:—*Dear Sir:* Allow me through the columns of the "Inquirer," to return to the good ladies of Bedford and Schellsburg, the thanks of the Bedford County boys, of Co. G, 101st Regiment P. V., for numerous presents. From the former we received thirty copies of the New Testament; and from the latter a large lot of woolen socks, together with numerous little luxuries in the way of cakes, pies, butter, etc. These little acts of kindness, (though we have been slow to acknowledge them,) gladden the heart of the soldier.

It is an ample proof that whilst we are enduring the hardships and privations, and are exposed to the temptations of camp life, they have not forgotten us. May they be rewarded soon by seeing our common country, now assailed by traitorous hands, again restored to its former state of peace and prosperity, and the old flag again waving triumphantly throughout our entire country.

Our Regiment left Camp Curtain, February 27th, and arrived here on the 1st day of March. As I was not with the Regiment at that time I am not able to give you an account of the trip. Our Camp is situated on Meridian Hill, about one mile north of Washington. The site is a most desirable one. The ground is dry and solid, and being considerably elevated, affords a fine view of Washington, Alexandria, and the heights on the Virginia side. The country around us for miles might be called one grand encampment. Regiments are daily leaving for the other side of the Potomac, while others are coming to take their places. The mud, which for the last few weeks has rendered the roads almost impassable, is now almost dried up, and the roads are becoming good.

The health of all the camps in this vicinity appears to be good. The health of our Regiment is excellent. All the Bedford County boys are well.

Yours, Truly,

I. CONLEY.

GREAT BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

Masterly Manoeuvering by Gen. Sigel.—Great Bravery and Endurance of his troops.—Our Loss From 800 to 1,000.—Rebel Loss From 2,000 to 3,000.—1,500 Prisoners Taken

SPRINGFIELD, Mo, Tuesday, March 11, 1862.—A special despatch to *The Republican* says: A messenger arrived at 10 o'clock last night, bringing additional news of the battle. The engagement took place on Little Sugar Creek, where a skirmish took place on their way down.

In anticipation of an attack on the south side Gen. Curtis ordered the trains to be drawn up on the north side, but unexpectedly the attack was commenced on their rear, north of our army, by 1,500 to 2,000 Rebel cavalry. Gen. Sigel, with 300 men, protected the train, and for several hours alternated, retreating and stopping to keep the Rebels in check, while the trains pushed backward to the main body of the army. While thus engaged, Gen. Sigel was three times surrounded, but cut his way through each time.

The principal fighting on Thursday was done by Gen. Sigel. In this way on Friday the engagement became general, and continued so throughout, the officers behaving with much gallantry. The most exposed position was occupied by Col. Carey's division, and the greatest loss was suffered by them. Col. Dodge's Brigade of this Division consisted of the 4th Iowa regiment; and the 1st Iowa Battery, the 34th Illinois, Col. Phelp's Regiment, and the 24th Missouri. The 2d Brigade, under Col. Vandevre of the 6th Iowa, consisted of his own regiment, the Dubuque Battery, and Col. Carey's regiment of Cavalry.

A letter from Col. Carey says that the losses in the 4th and 6th Iowa, 35th Illinois, and 25th Missouri are from 150 to 200 in each regiment killed and wounded. Only 300 of the 24th Missouri were present, but they lost 29 killed and a large number wounded. The 12th and 17th Missouri, 3d Iowa Cavalry and 8th Indiana lost about 40 each.

Among the wounded, are Gen. Asboth, in the arm, Col. Carr, also in the arm, Lieut.-Col. Galligin, Lieut.-Col. Herron, and Maj. Coyle of the 9th Iowa. Beside being wounded.—Col. Dodge had three horses shot under him. Lieut. Smith, of the 2d Ohio Battery who, was taken prisoner, jumped from a wagon to make his escape and was killed.

The Rebel officers killed and wounded are: Brig.-Gen. McCulloch, killed; Brig.-Gen. Slack dangerously wounded; Col. McIntosh, killed; Col. B. H. Rives, 2d Regiment volunteers, dangerously wounded; Colonel Herbert of the 3d Louisiana, killed or dangerously wounded; Major-General Sterling Price, slightly wounded.

Thirteen pieces of artillery were captured by our men, among them one lost by Gen. Sigel at Wilson's Creek. Our loss is regarded as 800 or 1,000 killed and wounded. The Rebel loss is not known; but supposed to be from 2,000 to 3,000. A large number of Rebel prisoners were taken, probably 1,500 or more, and were constantly being brought in.—Two thousand Indians were engaged in the battle, and 18 of our killed were scalped by them. Gen. Price, with about 1,000 men; retreated northward, and then took an easterly direction. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is after him.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

A special despatch to *The Democrat*, from Cairo March 12, says:

"A gentleman who left Memphis on Saturday and arrived here this morning reports there is no trouble at Memphis; many persons were leaving the city; cotton, molasses, sugar and other articles of merchandise being shipped down the river. The policy of burning the city was still discussed, speeches were made every night, and all means used to check the increasing demoralization and to excite a war spirit. Gen. Bragg had come up from Pensacola with 10,000 men; these were sent to reinforce New Madrid and Island No. 10. Gens. Bragg and Beauregard were at Jackson, Tenn., constructing fortifications, and all negroes in the country are called out to work on them.—Martial law had been proclaimed in Memphis last Monday for the purpose of checking insubordination and compelling the citizens to run out and fight, no defensive preparations being made between there and New-Orleans. Forts Randolph and Pillow are strong positions but less formidable than Columbus. The Rebels confess that the reduction of these places will give us all the points on the Mississippi. Their gunboats are all at Island No. 10, and carry rifled 24 and 32-pounders. The fleet is under command of Captain Hollins."

A messenger from New-Madrid reports all quiet this morning.

General Order No. 2, from the Department of the Mississippi, states martial law has never been declared legally in Missouri, except in the city of St Louis, and on and in the immediate vicinity of the railroad and telegraph lines, and even in those localities, military officers are specially directed not to interfere with lawful process of any loyal civil court. It is believed the time will soon come when the rebellion in Missouri may be considered as terminated, and by none is this more desired than by the General Commanding.

The order also states that evidence has been received at headquarters that Major-General Sterling Price has issued commissions or licenses to certain bandits in this State, authorizing them to raise a guerilla force for the purposes of plunder and marauding. Gen. Price ought to know that such a course is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and that every man who enlists in such an organization forfeits his life and becomes an outlaw.

All persons are hereby warned that if they join any guerilla bands they will not, if captured, be treated as ordinary prisoners of war, but will be hung as robbers and murderers.—Their lives shall atone for the barbarity of their Generals.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 13, 1862.

Gen. Halleck has telegraphed the following:

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, March, 13, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON.

Our artillery and cavalry yesterday attacked the enemy's works one half mile west of Paris, Tenn. The enemy was driven out with a loss of 100 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Our loss is Capt. Bull of the artillery, and four men killed and four wounded.

A cavalry force, sent out from Lebanon, Mo., attacked one of Price's guerilla parties killing thirteen, wounding five, and capturing over twenty prisoners, among whom was Brigadier-General Campbell, the commander.

EVACUATION OF NEW MADRID.

IMMENSE CAPTURE OF SEIGE AND FIELD ARTILLERY, GUNS AND AMMUNITION.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The following is a copy of the official dispatch sent to the Secretary of War:

"After several days' skirmishing and a number of attempts of the enemy's gun-boats to dislodge Gen. Pope's batteries at Point Pleasant, the enemy has evacuated his fort and entrenchments at New Madrid, leaving all his artillery, field batteries, tents, wagons, mules, &c., and an immense quantity of military stores.

"Brigadier General Hamilton has occupied the place.

"This was the last stronghold of the enemy in this State, and no rebel flag is now flying in Missouri.

The Latest.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—General Pope in a dispatch to General Halleck says:

"Our success at New Madrid has been even greater than reported.

"Twenty-five pieces of heavy artillery, (twenty-four pounders and rifled,) thirty-two batteries of field artillery, an immense quantity of fixed ammunition, several thousand small arms, hundreds of boxes of musket cartridges, three hundred mules, and tents for an army of twelve thousand men, and an immense quantity of other property of not less value than a million dollars, have fallen into our hands.

"The men only escaped. The enemy's whole force is demoralized and dispersed in the swamp on the opposite side of the river.

"The enemy abandoned their works so hurriedly as to leave all the baggage of their officers and the knapsacks of their men. Their dead were unburied. Their suppers were on the tables and the candles burning in the tents.

"A furious thunder storm, which raged all night, enabled them to get across the river without being discovered. Our heavy battery was established during the night of the 12th within eight hundred yards of the enemy's works, and opened at daylight on the 13th, just thirty-four hours after the guns were delivered to us at Cairo.

During the whole day yesterday our lines were drawn closer around their works under a furious fire of sixty pieces of artillery. The fear of an assault on their works at daylight induced them to flee precipitately during the night.

"Many prisoners have been taken and the colors of several Arkansas regiments.

"Our loss is about fifty killed and wounded.

"Hollins was in command of the fleet, and Generals Mc. Cunn, Stewart and Gnatt, of the land forces. The gunboats went down the river."

General Pope has twenty-five heavy guns, with two works of the enemy, which command every part of the river.

THE WAR IN NEW MEXICO.

Details of the Fort Craig Battle.—Desperate Struggle with the Texans.—Death of Capt. McRay.—200 United States Troops killed and Wounded.—The Rebel Loss Much Greater.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—The *Republican* has advices from Albuquerque, New Mexico, Feb. 23, which state that the Texas rebel troops have made various significant movements in the vicinity of Fort Craig.

On the 18th they advanced a column of infantry, 1,000 strong, in line of battle in front of the fort, and also moved a column of cavalry, 800 strong, to the west of our defences. They advanced within a mile and a half of the work, and halting, with the rebel flag floating in the breeze, remained some time and then commenced a retrograde movement. During the time of the advance Col. Canby prudently concealed the greater part of his forces in the rear of the fort. When the enemy commenced retreating, and the infantry was separated from the cavalry, Col. Canby ordered Major Duncan to charge the cavalry of the enemy with a squadron of dragoons and mounted men, which they did in gallant style, the enemy retreating before them until they arrived at a deep ravine.

The Texan infantry, in the meantime, advanced to the relief of the cavalry, and a skirmish took place at the ravine. Major Duncan, late in the evening, was recalled, and the Texans continued to fall back. He reported that the Texans had eight pieces of artillery in a battery, masked in the ravine, but a short distance below where the skirmish took place.

On the 19th and 20th the Texans crossed to the east bank of the Rio Grande, in order, it is supposed, to take possession of the heights opposite Fort Craig. Col. Canby crossed and pursued them in force, when the Texans on the heights fired some fifty cannon shots, without damage to our forces. Col. Canby fired but two shots, deeming it imprudent to waste his ammunition.

On the morning of the 21st, two hundred Texan mules were captured, with their wagon-master. The Texans on the Highlands are destitute of water. Col. Canby has the pass to the water guarded by a battery and a strong force, and all the other outlets are guarded.—The Texans must either fight desperately for water or surrender.

When the express closed, on the morning of the 21st ult., the booming of cannon could be heard in the direction of Valverde, announcing that the battle had begun.

LATER.

An express has just arrived from Fort Craig, with news of a serious conflict between our forces and the Texans, which lasted from 9 o'clock A. M. on the 21st until sundown of the same day.

The fight commenced in the morning between a portion of our troops, under Col. Roberts, and the enemy across the Rio Grande, with varied success, until 1 or 2 o'clock, when Col. Canby crossed the river in force, with a battery of six pieces, under Capt. McRay, of the cavalry, but detailed in command of the battery, and, also, a small battery of two howitzers. The enemy are supposed to have had seven or eight pieces. The battle commenced by the artillery, and skirmishing soon became general. Towards evening, most of the enemy's guns were silenced. They however, made a desperate charge on the howitzer battery, but were repulsed with great loss.

Capt. McCray's battery was defended by Capt. Plimpton's company of United States infantry and a portion of Col. Pines' Regiment of New Mexican volunteers. The Texans charged, desperately and furiously with picked men about 600 strong. They were armed with carbines and revolvers and long seven-pound bowie knives. After discharging their carbines at close distance, they drew their revolvers and reached the battery in a storm of grape and canister. The New Mexicans of Pinos' Regiment were panic-stricken, and ingloriously fled. Capt. Plimpton and the infantry stood their ground, and fought nobly till more than one half were numbered with the dead. With his artillerymen cutdown, his support separated, killed, wounded, and flying from the field, Capt. McCray sat down calmly and quietly on one of his guns, and, with revolver in hand, refusing to fly or desert his post, he fought to the last, and gloriously died like a hero, the last man by his gun.

The Texans suffered terribly in this charge. Many of our officers distinguished themselves on this day. Major Donaldson, who was the chief aid of Col. Canby, acted bravely, and was conspicuous in every part of the field. His horse was wounded in several places, but the Major was not injured. Kit Carson, in command of a regiment of volunteers who were employed as skirmishers, did good service during the action, and behaved well.

We have, however, to name the lots of Lieuts. Michler and Stone, who, like Captain McCray, nobly and bravely maintained the honor of our flag to the last, and gloriously died the death of patriots. Many other officers are wounded. Our loss is about 200 killed and wounded; that of the enemy is believed to be much greater. The greatest confidence is reposed in Col. Canby, and if the voluntaers will do their duty, the Texans will be driven ingloriously from the country.

BURNSIDE VICTORIOUS AT NEWBERN, NORTH CAROLINA.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—The steamer Commodore arrived here this morning direct from Gen. Burnside's expedition.

She brings the announcement of the capture of Newbern North Carolina, and the defeat of the rebels there, with the capture of a large number of artillery, after a hard fought battle.

Our loss at Newbern was about 90 killed and wounded. Our men displayed great bravery.

Newbern is a town of about 3500 inhabitants, situated at the confluence of the Neuse and Trent rivers. It had, before the war broke out, a large trade in lumber, turpentine, tar, naval stores &c. It is the county seat of Craven county.

A railroad runs from Newbern to Goldsborough, fifty-nine miles distant, intersecting there the main railroad uniting Weldon and Wilmington, N. C.

Gen. Burnside having moved in this direction, is not in any danger, of attack from the rebel army that has been concentrating at Suffolk, Va.

The capture of Newbern makes it certain that the town of Beaufort, N. C., can easily be taken, together with Fort Macon, the strong work constructed for its defence by the Federal Government.

BALTIMORE, March 18.—An officer, bearing despatches from Gen. Burnside, landed here on the arrival of the steamer Commodore, and proceeded immediately to Washing.

It is reported that 300 rebel prisoners were captured. Some of the reports make our loss from 50 to 60 killed, and 250 to 300 wounded.

The fight took place on Friday last. There are rumors here that one of our Brigadier Generals was killed, but this is not thought to be reliable.

BOMBARDMENT OF ISLAND NO. 10.

CAIRO, March 16—Afternoon.—Commodore Foote is shelling the rebels at Island No. 10. Gen. Pope's batteries prevent their escape down the river. The rebels are said to be from 15,000 to 20,000 strong. The rebel gun-boats are understood to be engaging Gen. Pope's batteries.

LATER.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—In response to a serenade tonight, Gen. Halleck announced from the balcony of the Planters' House that island No. 10 is ours, with all the ammunition and transports the enemy had there.

ADVANCE OF THE POTOMAC ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 14, 1862.

A visitor to Manassas examined the provision returns of seven companies of the 21st North Carolina Regiment, which he found in a heap of papers. The highest number of men in any one of these companies was thus officially shown to be 47, others showed less than 40 men. If there were no more in the other three companies, the regiment was between 400 and 500 strong. The returns of other companies belonging to different regiments averaged no more men. Irish deserters said that with furloughs, deserters, &c., several regiments had dwindled down to 200.

By what a bugbear has the Capital of the Nation been beleaguered and the Treasury bankrupted!

Five apparently well-to-do farmers, living ten miles beyond Manassas, came in yesterday. They continued to live through it all until the militia cavalry came to enforce old Letcher's impressment proclamation. Then they saved.

Dr. Puleston, the Military Agent of the State of Pennsylvania, recognized to-day on the Bull Run battle-field a Virginia friend, resident near Manassas, who assured him that from a constant and sharp observation of the enemy's forces from Leesburg down through the Potomac batteries all the past Summer and Fall their entire army across the Potomac never at any one time exceded 91,000.

The deputation of the joint investigating Committee on the Conduct of the War, returned in wrathful mood this evening from the bloodless field of Manassas. Their contempt of the military obstructions before which we have been made to falter for half a year is outspoken. Their estimate of the forces which has held at bay the power of the Republic is so small as to make brave men hang their heads.

They counted 55 embrasures at Centreville, in 35 of which wooden guns were mounted.—An African resident said, "Why, Sar, them used to say jest as good to scare with as any." So deliberate was the retreat of the Rabels that on Saturday night 20,000 of them, disliking the crowded state of the roads, marched back to Centreville, slept soundly and the next day started anew for Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 13, 1862,

A number of the intinerant speculators went to Fairfax Court-House yesterday and took possession of the vacant stores, to commence business. The Provost-Marshal, however, ejected, them promptly.

Yesterday evening a number of dwellings, in the neigeborhood of Centreville, were wantonly burned by some of our soldiers.

WINCHESTER, Va., Thursday March 13, 1862.—This afternoon, while 26 of our cavalry were foraging on the Strasburg road and three miles distant, they came upon a large barn bearing evidence of having recently been occupied by Ashby's men. While our teams were loading with hay, about 200 of the latter came near, and threw out two companies as skirmishers. Our men covered the departure of their teams and prepared to resist an attack, which was finally commenced. At length six Wisconsin pickets came up with rifles and killed two of the enemy. One of our cavalry dashed upon the enemy amid a shower of bullets and killed one of the Rebels with his pistol. The enemy made no effort at a charge, but gradually advanced, as our men fell back to the town in good order and unharmed.

It is a noticeable fact that for several months the inhabitants of this section have been entirely without coal and with limited means of transporting fuel into the towns.

The gas-works' at Martinsburg, Charlestown and Winchester are closed for want of stock.

The cars to-day only reached Halltown, four miles out of Harper's Ferry, owing to the previous destruction of the bridge.

No movements of importance have taken place to-day.

Gen. Jackson was in person at Middletown this morning, five miles north of Strasburg.

Ashby's cavalry still hangs in the rear of Jackson's retreat.

OFFICIAL ORDER FOR THE ADVANCE OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The following Orders by the President were published by authority, in the *Intelligencer* of this morning. Their importance and bearing are manifest:

WAR GAZETTE, PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862,
Executive Mansion.

President's General War Order, No. 1:

Ordered, that the twenty-second day of February, 1862, be the day for a general movement of the land and naval forces of the United States against the insurgent forces. That especially the army at and about Fortress Monroe, the army of the Potomac, the army of Western Virginia, the army near Munfordsville, Kentucky, the army and flotilla at Cairo, and a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico be ready for a movement on that day.

That all other forces, both land and naval, with their respective commanders, obey existing orders for the time, and be ready to obey additional orders when duly given. That the Heads of Departments, and especially the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with all their subordinates, and the General-in-Chief, with all other commanders and subordinates of the land and naval forces, will severally be held to their strict and full responsibilities for the prompt execution of this order.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
March 8, 1862.

President's General War Order, No. 2.

Ordered, First—That the Major General commanding the army of the Potomac proceed forthwith to organize that part of the said army destined to enter upon active operations, including the reserve, but excluding the troops to be left in the fortifications about Washington, into four army corps, to be commanded according to seniority of rank, as follows:

First Corps, to consist of four divisions, to be commanded by Major General Irvin McDowell.

Second Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. V. Sumner.

Third Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General S. P. Heintzelman.

Fourth Corps, to consist of three divisions, and to be commanded by Brigadier General E. D. Keyes.

Second—That the division now commanded by the officers above assigned to the command of corps, shall be embraced in and form part of their respective corps.

Third—The forces left for the defence of Washington will be placed in command of Brigadier General James S. Wadsworth, who shall also be Military Governor of the District of Columbia.

Fourth—That this order be executed with such promptness and dispatch as not to delay the commencement of the operations already directed to be undertaken by the army of the Potomac.

Fifth—A fifth army corps, to be commanded by Major-General N. P. Banks, will be formed from his own and General Shields's, (late Gen. Lander's) divisions.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON,
March 11, 1862.

President's War Orders, No. 3.

Major General McClellan having personally taken the field at the head of the army of the Potomac, until otherwise ordered, he is relieved from the command of the other Military Depaatments, he retaining the command of the army of the Potomac.

Ordered further that the two departments now under the respective commands of General Halleck and Hunter, together with so much of that under General Buell as lies west of a north and south line indefinitely drawn through KLOXVILLE, Tennessee, be considered and designated the Department of the Mississippi, and that until otherwise ordered Major General Halleck have command of said Department.

Ordered, also, that the country west of the department of the Potomac, and east of the department of the Mississippi, be a military department, to be called "The Mountain Department," and that the same be commanded by Major General Fremont.

That all the commanders of the Departments, after the receipt of this order by them, respectively report severally and directly to the Secretary of War, and that prompt, full and frequent reports will be expected of all and each of them.

(Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Address of General McClellan to his Soldiers.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Fairfax Court House, Va., March 14, 1862.

Soldiers of the Army of the Potomac:

For a long time I have kept you inactive, but not without a purpose. You were to be disciplined, armed and instructed. The formidable artillery you now have had to be created. Other armies were to move and accomplish certain results. I held you back that you might give the death-blow to the rebellion that has distracted our once happy country. The patience you have shown and your confidence in your General are worth a dozen victories.

These preliminary results are now accomplished. I feel that the patient labors of many months have produced their fruit. The Army of the Potomac is now a real army—magnificent in material, admirable in discipline and instruction, excellently equipped and armed—your commanders are all that I could wish.

The moment for action has arrived, and I know that I can trust in you to save our country. As I ride through your ranks I see in your faces the sure pressage of victory. I feel that you will do whatever I ask of you.

The period of inaction has passed. I will bring you face to face with the rebels, and only pray that God may defend the right.

In whatever direction you may move, however strange my actions may appear to you, ever bear in mind that my fate is linked with yours, and that all I do is to bring you where I know you wish to be—on the decisive battle field. It is my business to place you there. I am to watch over you as a parent over his children, and you know that your General loves you from the depths of his heart.

It shall be my care, as it has ever been, to gain success with the least possible loss; but I know that if it is necessary you will willingly follow me to your graves for the righteous cause.

God smiles upon us! Victory attends us yet! I would not have you think that our aim is to be attained without a manly struggle. I will not disguise it from you. You have brave foes to encounter—foemen well worthy of the steel that you will use so well. I shall demand of you great heroic exertions—rapid and long marches—desperate combats—privations, perhaps. We will share all these together; and when this sad war is over we will all return to our homes, and feel that we can ask no higher honor than the proud consciousness that we belonged to the Army of the Potomac.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

$25! EMPLOYMENT! $75!

AGENTS WANTED!

WE will pay from $25 to 75 per month, and all expenses, to active Agents, or give a commission. Particulars sent free. Address ERIE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, R. JAMES, General Agent, Milan, Ohio.

Aug. 8, 1861.-zz

Andrews, who was imprisoned in Buffalo for counterfeiting AYER'S PILLS, has now been indicted to Toronto, with one G. C. Briggs of Hamilton, C. W., for conspiring to defraud the public by their nefarious pursuit. Imprisonment, though it be for years, can scarcely punish enough the heartless villain who could execute such an imposition upon the sick. The wicked rascal who, for paltry gain, could thus trifle with the life and health of his fellow man—take from his lips the cup of hope while sinking, and substitute an utter delusion and cheat, would falter at no crime, and should be spared no punishment. Some of his *trash* is still extant and purchasers *should* be wary of whom they buy. [*Gazette*, Utica, N. Y.

A GREAT SUCCESS.—The Iron City Commercial College has verified the fact by thousands of young men attending the Institution that Rapid, Practical, Business Writing can be acquired with unerring certainty, in less, time than elsewhere, under the instruction of the inimitable Penman, Prof. Alex. Cowley.—For his unequaled Penmanship, Catalogue and College View, inclose 24 cents in stamps, to JENKINS & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SELECT SCHOOL.—E. C. ARNOLD will open her school in the Lutheran Basement on *Tuesday*, the 1st of April, 1862.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the brides father, on Thursday the 13th inst., by the Rev. John Bower, Mr. ROBERT ALLISON of Napier Township, and Miss MARGARET A. second daughter of Mr. George Feighter of St. Clair Township.

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.

Have opened a new and carefully selected assortment of House furnishing goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Copper and Brass Kettles, Tin and Sheet Iron wares, Parlor, Tenplate and Cooking stoves of a great variety of patterns, and at prices from $2.50 up to $35,00.

Persons about to commence house keeping will find it to their advantage to give us a call; and we invite the public to come and examine our stock.

All our purchases being for *cash* only, and at *cash prices*, we believe we can, and intend to sell at rates more than ordinarily favorable, our purpose being to put no greater advance upon our goods than will afford a fair and reasonable profit.

We propose to sell for *cash*, or on short credit to those only, who will pay promptly when called on. This rule will not be departed from.

March 21, 1862.

BRIDGE LETTING.

Proposals will be received, at the house of Geo. Rhoads, near Stonerstown, on Friday the 11th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for repairing the Bridge over the Juniata, near Stonerstown, in Liberty Township, (viz: repairing one of the abutments and other necessary repairs to said Bridge.) The repairs to be done will be specified, on the day of letting,

By order of the Commissioners,
Commissioners' Office, H. NICODEMUS,
March 21, 1862. Clerk.

FIVE FARMS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale the following described farms situated on the head waters of Dunning's Creek, St. Clair township, Bedford county:

No. 1 contains 262 acres and 11 perches, having thereon erected TWO DWELLING HOUSES and TWO BARNS, (one new) and also a SAW MILL, in running order.

No. 2 contains 151 acres, with new house and new barn thereon erected.

No. 3. contains 188 acres, 35 perches, and is situated on the public road leading from Schellsburg to Pleasantville. The improvements consist of a good house, barn, &c.

No. 4. Contains 127 acres and 14 perches. A desirable tract in every respect.

No. 5. contains 168 acres, 48 perches. About 80 acres cleared and the balance finely timbered.

Much of the above described land is bottom land mostly covered with fine large sugar trees. The fruit upon some of these tracts is choice and in abundance. All of the tracts are well supplied with water. Farmers, Lumbermen, Tanners and Speculators should examine the premises, as they will be sure to find opportunities for good investments. The title is warranted good.

Drafts of the several tracts can be seen with the undersigned, in Bedford, at any time.

For terms and further particulars, address

T. H. LYONS & BRO.,

March 21, 1862. Bedford Pa.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Mary Ann, having left my bed and board without any just cause, all persons are hereby cautioned not to credit, trust, or harbour her on any account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

Coalmont, Pa., March 21st, 1862.—*

JAMES LLOYD.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer at public auction, on the 14th day of March, 1862, the following valuable Real Estate: A TRACT OF LAND; situated in Colerain tp., adjoining lands of David Whetstone, Widow Diehl, Josiah Whetstone and Michael Diehl, containing 226 acres and 53 perches of limestone land. Having thereon erected a large BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, with smoke house and spring house, large Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Hay Shed, and other out buildings; also a log tenant house, and an orchard of choice fruit trees. Cove creek crosses one end of the farm, and the balance of the land is well supplied with water. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by

DAVID WHETSNONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
Adm'rs of Samil. Whetstone, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Testatum Vend, Exponus, from the City & County of Philadelphia, to me directed will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 7th day of April, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Real Estate, towit:

All the right, title, interest and undivided share of John Devereux of and in and to the following described tracts of land, situate on the Six Mile Run in Broad Top Township, in the County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, beginning at a Corner White Oak of the Mary Foaster and Dunlaps and Evans Tracts, thence with land of Dunlaps and Evans, South sixty-nine degrees nineteen minutes, East thirty three perches and eight tenths of a perch to a Pine, thence North forty degrees, East eighty nine perches and five tenths of a perch, to a white oak, thence North thirty degrees nineteen minutes, East eighty-five perches and three tenths of a perch, to a white oak, thence South forty-five degrees, East twenty-four perches and four tenths or a perch to a Chestnut, thence South fifty-four degrees, West ten perches and one tenth of a perch to a post, thence North eighty-one degrees and nine minutes, East sixty-one perches and one tenth of a perch to a large chestnut, thence North thirty-two degrees thirty three minutes, East one hundred and twenty-six perches and six tenths of a perch to a chestnut, (fallen,) thence North twenty-nine degrees and three quarters of a degree, East ten perches and five tenths of a perch to a Post, thence North thirty-two degrees, East fifty six perches and eight tenths of a perch to a post; thence North eighty-one degrees twenty-eight minutes, East forty-six perches and seven tenths of a perch to a Spanish Oak; thence South forty degrees thirty-six minutes East forty-eight perches and five tenths of a perch to a Post; thence North fifty-five degrees, East seventy-two perches and seventy-five hundredths of a perch to a Post; thence South sixty-seven degrees, East fifteen perches to stones; thence South twenty-one degrees nine minutes, East twenty six perches and five tenths of a perch to a white oak (cut down,) thence South sixty-eight degrees eight minutes, West eighty-four perches and thirty-five hundredths of a perch to a chestnut oak; thence south two degrees forty minutes, East seventy two perches and fifty-five hundredths of a perch to a large white oak; thence south thirty-nine degrees twenty-three minutes, West one hundred and seven perches and six tenths of a perch to stones; thence south fifty-four degrees and one quarter of a degree, East ten perches to stones; thence south seventy-four degrees seventy minutes, west seventy-four perches and four tenths of a perch to a white Oak; thence south forty-six degrees eleven minutes, west eighty-two perches and six-tenths of a perch to stones; thence south seventy-five degrees, west seventy-two perches and eight tenths of a perch to a sugar tasple; thence south forty eight degrees ten minutes, west forty-five perches and eight tenths of a perch to stones; thence south thirty-three degrees forty minutes, west twenty-seven perches to a Red oak; thence south forty seven degrees thirty-eight minutes, west thirty-eight perches to a beach; thence south sixty-nine degrees, west twenty-seven perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence west thirty-one perches to a post; thence south seventy degrees, west nine perches and six tenths of a perch to a beach, thence north fifty-two degrees, west seven perches and two tenths of a perch to a post, thence north sixty-six degrees, west four perches to a post; thence south eighty-eight degrees, west ten perches to a post; thence north forty-two degrees, west fifteen perches and five tenths of a perch to a post; thence south eighty-four degrees west ten perches to a post; thence north eighty-one degrees, west twelve perches to a post; thence north thirty seven degrees, west eight perches and six tenths of a perch to a post; thence north fifty six degrees, west twelve perches and eight tenths of a perch to a post; thence north seventy-one degrees, west fifteen perches and one tenth of a perch to a post; thence north eighty-eight degrees, west six perches and seven tenths of a perch to a post; thence north sixty-one degrees, west two perches and eighty-five hundredths of a perch to a post; thence north two degrees and eleven minutes, west fifty-five perches and five tenths of a perch to stones; thence south sixty nine degrees, east seventy-five perches and six tenths of a perch to a white oak; thence north three degrees forty minutes forty four perches and four tenths of a perch to a white oak; and the place of beginning containing four hundred and thirty four acres two perches.

ALSO

All that other tract of land lyingSouth of six Mile Run in Broad Top Township, in the County of Bedford and State of Pennsylania, bounded on the north by the tract above described, and on the South and East by the David Shreeves and Dunlaps tract, containing forty-five acres of land, be the same more or less, and taken in execution as the property of John Devereux.

JOHN J. CESSNA, SLeriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
March, 14, 1862.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to marshal the assets of the estate of Sophia Diehl deceased will meet the parties interested for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment at his office in Bedford on the 4th day of April next, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Auditor.

March 21, 1862.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Elisha Smith, one of the heirs of James Smith, late of Southampton Township, presented a petition setting forth that said James Smith, lately died, leaving a widow, Naomi, and issue, twelve heirs, or the representatives of heirs, viz: John, residing in Fulton County, Pa., Elisha, the petitioner, Hetty Moss, intermarried with Philip Moss, Precilla, intermarried with William Wigfield, Jolly Murphey, deceased, leaving a husband, Jas. Murphey, and issue five children, to wit; Sarah, James, Philip, Elias and Jolly; Harrison, Gideon, Harvey, Sarah intermarried with Henry Smith. Morgan, Mathew, now dead, leaving five children to wit, Sarah, James, Philip, and Emanuel who resides in Fulton County. The other heirs reside in Bedford County except Morgan, or his heirs, whose residence is unknown. That said intestate died seized of three tracts of land, viz; The Dicken tract on mansion piece, containing four hundred and forty acres, adjoining lands of Geo. May, Lee's lands, James Pennells and others. One other tract containing about sixty-six acres, adjoining the above tract and Lewis Miller. One other tract, containing about fifty-five acres, adjoining Lees lands, all situate in said Townships of Southampton.

Notice is, therefore, hereby given that in persuance of a writ of partition, or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or valuation, on the premises, on Thursday, the 10th day of April, 1862, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

SHERIFFS OFFICE,
March 14, 1862.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned, appointed to distribute the money in the hands of David Klitz, Administrator of Jacob Klitz, dec'd., hereby gives notice that he will meet the parties in interest, at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of April, next, when and where all may attend,

JOHN PALMER, Auditor.

March 14, 1862.

The Confessions and Experience of an Invalid.

PUBLISHED FOR THE BENEFIT AND AS a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying at the same time the means of Self Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By enclosing a post paid addressed envelope, SINGLE COPIES may be had of the author, NATHANIAL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

March 14, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Daniel Houck late of Cumberland Valley township deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

AMOS GROSS,
JOHN B. HARDINGER,
Administrators.

March 14, 1862.—*

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee.—PRICE 25 CENTS.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN.

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light sweet and nutritious bread and cakes. PRICE 15 CENTS.

MANUFACTURED BY

M. H. KOLLOCK, Chemist,

Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

March 7, 1862.—1y.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises at Pattonsville, on

SATURDAY 22d MARCH next,

all the following described property, late of GEORGE MILLER, dec'd., to wit: A tract of land adjoining Pattonsville, lands of Daniel Baer, Dr. Burch, Daniel Lingenfelter, and others, containing 19 acres, 19 peaches and allowance having thereon erected two log houses.

Also—*A MOUNTAIN TRACT,*

adjoining the above, and lands of Daniel Baer, Dr. Burch, and others, containing 54 acres and 138 perches.

TERMS—One third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator.

March 7 1862.

PUBLIC SALE
OF COAL LAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale, at the public house of James Beckwith, at Hopewell, in said county, on

Wednesday, April 9, 1862.

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the interest of James A. Cunningham, deceased, being the one-half in the following described tract of COAL LAND, situate in Broad Top Township, in said county, containing 206 acres and 76 perches, adjoining lands of Abner Horton, William Anderson, Asa Duval, Thomas J. Horton, and Isaac Barnet. A portion of the land is cleared and under cultivation—the whole or greater portion is coal land. There is a dwelling house and out buildings on the premises.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOSEPH M. STEVENS,
JOHN M. GUNNINGHAM,
Administrators.

March 7, 1862.

NOTICE.

Having purchased at Sheriffs Sale, the following property, to wit: one dun Horse, one dun Mare, four bay horses, one gray Horse, one black mare, one gray mare, one Roan Horse, one sorrel mare, one Black mare, one brown Horse, two bay mares, one spotted mare, one brown mare, three sorrel Horses, one Roan mare, one bob-tail bay Horse, 28 set Stage Harness and Halters, &c., 1 set Concord harness 4 halters, one Concord buggy, shafts pole and Harness, two Concord Hack's, Buck wagon, two set Concord wheels, one Ten plate stove and pipe, one table, one Desk, one Rugg, Bedstead and spring mattress, washing stand Riding Bridle and dressing Bureau, sold as the property of A. J. Reeside,—I hereby give notice that I permit said property to remain in the possession of the said A. J. Reeside during my pleasure.

MARY REESIDE.

March 7 1862.—3t.

COMMISSIONE,S NOTICE.

Sarah Waltman, by her next friend John Reighard, vs. John F. Waltman.	In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 55, Feb. Term, 1862. Sur Libel for Divorce.

All persons are hereby notified that the undersigned appointed Commissioner by the Court, to take testimony in the above cause, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, 11th of March, 1862, when and where they shall be heard.

JOHN MOWER,
Commissioner.

Feb. 28, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE.

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, on the premises in the town of Woodbury, in said county, on the 18th day of March, 1862, the following: TWO LOTS OF GROUND, situated in the town of Woodbury, adjoining the School house, known as the McCune property, and being numbered in the general plan of said town, 91 & 92, with a weather boarded dwelling house thereon erected. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day when the terms will be made known.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Adm'r. of R. McCune, dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

Estate of John Shreve, dec'd.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Shreve, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Bedford in said County. All persons in any way indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims against it are desired to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

S. L. RUSSELL,
Executer of the last will &c. of John Shreve dec'd.

Feb. 28, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of *Vend. Exponas*, to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate to wit:

One tract of land containing 166 acres, more or less, about 90 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log dwelling house, double log barn, two stables, granery and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Isaac Berkhimer, Samuel Miller and others, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christopher Naugle.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sher ff.

Sheriff's Office,
Feb 21st, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans Court of Bedford County, there will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of Michael Putt, in Liberty Township, in said County,

ON THE 14 DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

the following Real Estate, to wit: One tract of Land containing 135 acres and 74 perches, adjoining Lands of Henry Putt, J. Fockler and the Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road, with a Dwelling House, Grist mill, Barn and other Buildings thereon erected.

One other tract of land adjoining the above, with a small dwelling House & stable thereon erected.

The above property is situated within half a mile of Saxton and one mile from Stonerstown, and will be sold together or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Attendance will be given and terms of Sale made known on day of sale by

GEORGE RHOADS,
Trustee

Feb. 21st, 1862.

Notice to Bridge Builders.

Proposals will be received at the House of Geo. Bailey at Bridge-port, on Wednesday, the 12th day of March, 1862, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for building a bridge over Big Wells-Creek, at or near Bridgeport, in Londonderry Township, to be built after the plan of the Plank Road Bridges.

By order of the Commissioners.

H. NICODEMUS, *Clerk.*

Commissioners office,
Feb. 21st, 1862.—3t

Estate of Daniel Miller, dec'd.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Daniel Miller, late of South wood berry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL TEETER, Adm'r,
Residing in South Woodberry, tp.

Feb. 14, 1862.—3t.*

LUNACY CASE.

THE undersigned, appointed commissioner to inquire by the oaths and affirmations of six good and lawful men, whether Hannah Griffith, of St. Clairsville Tp., is a lunatic or not, and of what property she is possessed, &c., will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday the 25th, day of March, next, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Commissioner.

Feb. 28, 1862.

ELECTION.

An election will be held at the House of Henry Hoke, in McConnellsburg, on monday the 3d of March, next, at 12 o'clock, A. M., for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, for the ensuing year.

T. B. KENNEDY, Pres't.

Chambersburg, Feb. 14 1862.

PUBLIC SALE
OF DANIEL SLEIGHTER'S
REAL ESTATE IN MONROE TOWNSHIP.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale on the premises, in Monroe township, on

Saturday, 29th March, inst.,

the following described Real Estate, to wit: The real estate of which the said Daniel Sleighter died seized, containing 210¼ acres neat mersure, adjoining lands of Jeremiah Shaw, John Markle, Jonas Williams' heirs, William Clark, Daniel Sleighter, jr., and others. The improvements are a three story weather boarded log house, log barn, blacksmith shop, spring house and other buildings. Two orchards of about 150 trees of choice fruit. About 140 acres cleared, 12 acres at least are good meadow. The balance is well timbered. The property is well watered and there is a good spring close to the house.

Terms—One-third at confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal yearly payments without interest.

SOLOMON FEIGHT,
NICHOLAS SLEIGHTER,
Adm'rs of Daniel Sleighter, dec'd.

March 14, 1862

THE LADY'S FRIEND.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK
FOR 1862.
The World's Favorite.

For 32 Years the Standard Magazine. Pronounced by the Press of the United States, THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, and the cheapest.

THE LITERATURE

is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

THE BEST LADY WRITERS

in America contribute to its pages, and we have some that write for no other magazine.

THE MUSIC

is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stors; but most of it is copyrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

OUR STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department; giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

GODEY'S
IMMENSE DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES,

containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate. Other Magazines give only two.

FAR AHEAD OF ANY FASHIONS IN EUROPE OR AMERICA.

Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it.—We never spare money when the public can be benefitted.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

OUR WOOD ENGRAVINGS,

of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.

Beware of them. Remember that the Lady' Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

DRAWING LESSONS.

No other magazine gives them, and we have given enough to fill several large volumes.

LADIES' WORK TABLE.

This department comprises engravings and descriptions of every article that a lady wears.

MODEL COTTAGES.

No other magazine has this department.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year,	$ 2 00
Two copies one year,	5 00
Three copies one year,	6 00
Four copies one year.	7 00
Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	10 00
Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	15 00
Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club,	20 00

And the *only* magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50.

Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50.

Godey, Harper, and Arthur will all three be sent one year for $6 00.

Treasury notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY.
323 Chestnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov, 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.

THE President and Managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of one per cent. on the capitol stock of said company, payable on demand.

W. H. McDOWELL,
Chambersburg, Jan. 24, 1862. Tres.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.

Aug. 30, 1861.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

Having purchased the following: 10 Head of Hogs, 1 Two horse wagon, 1 Red cow, 1 spotted do, 1 Gray mare, 1 Bay mare, 1 Black mare, 5 sheep, and Grain in the ground, sold by Sheriff as property of Jno. R. Reichard, we hereby give notice that we permit said property to remain in Reichard's possession during our pleasure.

A. B. CRAMER, & Co.

Feb. 14, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Samuel Carper, late of said Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB CARPER
CHRISTOPHER CARPER,
Administrators.

Feb. 14, 1862—*

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 26, 1860

PROF. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilerating, and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined is to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to *as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence sooth the weakest stomach*, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nerrous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. Such a remedy has long been felt to be a desideratum in the medical world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by all who have suffered from debility, for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of appetite, Faintness, Nervous irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholly, Hypocondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called *French Weakness and Irregularities*. Also Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pain in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked: And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deliterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much out door exercise should always use it. If they will they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety; *There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it.—Mothers, try it!* And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often goes down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that it it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilent, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 144 market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists.—Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold by B. F. Harry, Bedford.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Jan. 13th. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Jan. 3, 1862.

Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R

Train leaves Huntingdon at 7.30 A. M. (after arrival of Morning train west on Penn'a. R. R.) arriving at Hopewell at 10,15 A. M.

Train leaves Hopewell at 10,35 A. M., arriving at Huntingdon at 1,10 P. M. Connecting at 1,34 P. M. with trains East and West on Penna. R. R. There is no delay at Huntingdon. *Close connections made East and West.*

JOHN J. LAWRENCE,
Feb. 7, 1862. Sup't.

CASH STORE.

THE undersigned has purchased J. Reed's stock of Merchandise, and will continue the trade at the old stand, and sell positively for ready pay only. Goods sold low for cash, or approved country produce.

P. A. REED.

Nov. 8, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned to whom has been referred back the Auditors report upon the account of Samuel H. Tate, administrater of the estate of Michael B. Schriner, dec'd., for the purpose of amending said report in regard to judgment of said administrator vs. Philip Schriner, 116, February Term, 1858, provided the facts in the case demand it; will attend to the duties of his appointment on Saturday the 8th day of March next, at his office in Bedford, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested can attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Aud'tor.

Feb. 28 1862.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble and ailing? Are you out of sorts, with your system deranged, and your feelings unaccountably wretched? These symptoms are the prelude to serious illness, if not of sickness in some form or other. They tell you, and should be heeded in time, that there is need of prompt and timely use of the right remedy to expel the disordered humors, purify the blood, and restore the machinery of life to healthful movement. Take Ayer's Pills, and they will soon put the disordered functions of your system right again. They stimulate the digestive and assimilative functions of the body into healthful activity, purify the system of the obstructions which cause disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the more complicated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the paragon of all the great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her head and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin in her hair. After our child was cured, she also took your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

As a Family Physic.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

DEAR BRO. AYER: I cannot answer you what complaints I have *cured* with your Pills better than to say all that we ever *treat* with a purgative medicine. They are a great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1, 185

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured the worst *headache* any body can have, by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED W. PEEBLY
Clerk of Steamer Clara

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of *bilious complaints* than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 185

SIR: I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and do not hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangement of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of *bilious disease* so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours, ALONZO BALL, M. D.
Physician of the Marine Hosp

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green, of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and hold them in esteem as one of the best cathartics I have ever found. Their alterative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses, in *bilious dysentery and diarrhœa*. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes, Pastor of Advent Church, Bos

DR. AYER: I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion, purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends. Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice, and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and *purify the fountains of the blood*.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr. J. P. Vaughn, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as effectious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which, although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs. B. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the *natural secretion* when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to *cleanse the stomach and expel worms*. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients

From the Rev. Dr. Hawker, of the Methodist Epis. Church

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga., Jan. 6, 1858.

HONORED SIR: I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating *neuralgic* pains, which ended in *chronic rheumatism*. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr. Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were slow, but sure. By perseverring in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec., 1858.

DR. AYER: I have been entirely cured by your Pills, of *Rheumatic Gout*—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years. VINCENT SLIDELL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearsville; H. M. Zook, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; D. M. Bare, Pattonsville, and by dealers generelly.

Dec. 27, 1861.

GREAT CURE.
DR. LELAND'S ANTI RHEUMATIC BAND,

IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR

Rheumatism, Gout and Neuralgia,

AND A SURE CURE FOR

ALL MERCURIAL DISEASES.

It is a conveniently arranged Band, containing a medicated compound, to be worn around the Waist without injury to the most delicate persons, no change in habits of living is required, and it entirely removes the disease from the system, without producing the injurious effects arising form the use of powerful internal medicines which weaken and destroy the constitution, and give temporary relief only. By this treatment, the medicinal properities contained in the Band, come in contact with the blood and reaches the disease, through the pores of the skin, effecting in every instance a perfect cure, and restores the parts afflicted to a healthy condition. This band is also a most powerful ANTI-MERCURIAL agent, and will entirely relieve the system from the *pernicious* effects of Mercury. Moderate cases are cured in a few days, and we are constantly receiving testimonials of its efficacy in aggravated cases of long standing.

PRICE $2,00, to be had of Druggists generally, or can be sent by mail or express, with full directions for use, to any part of the country, direct from the Principal Office.

No. 491 BROAWAY, N. York

G. SMITH & CO., Sole Proprietors

N. B.—Descriptive Circulars Sent Free.

For sale by B. F. HARRY, Bedford.

☞AGENTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF BEDFORD COUNTY, FOR 1861.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with said county, from the 7th day of January, 1861, to the 7th day of January, 1862.

TREASURER,		DR.
To Cash Received from Collectors:		
John Dasher, Hopewell township	1856,	$119 59
James Smith, St. Clair,	1857	520 00
Jacob Nicodemus, M. Woodberry	1858	15 00
Jared Hanks, Southampton	"	47 23
Solomon Steel, Hopewell	"	50 00
Isaac Mengle, Bedford Borough	1859	91 00
Joseph Evans, Broad Top	"	55 10
Jacob Anderson, Cumb'd Valley	"	
David Miller, Harrison	"	44 48
William Young, Hopewell	"	50 00
John Gillespie, Juniata	"	29 03
George Rhodes, Liberty	"	62 42
Levi Carpenter, Londonderry	"	35 00
Philip Snider, Monroe	"	157 42
Abraham Blackburn, Napier	"	13 99
David Ford, East Providence	"	29 13
Jacob Barndollar, West Providence	"	92 88
John W. Hoover, St. Clair	"	17 56
Jacob W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor.	"	7 04
John Fickes, Union tp.	"	88 00
Jacob S. Brumbaugh, S. Woodberry	"	181 00
A. J. Sansom, Bedford Borough	1860	421 72
Michael Halderbaum, Bedford tp.	"	500 00
Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top	"	142 00
Simon Stuckey, Colerain	"	308 00
Samuel Boor, Cumb'd Valley	"	226 59
Hugh Wertz, Harrison	"	170 00
William Cypher, Hopewell	"	245 20
Leonard Bittner, Juniata	"	207 55
Isaac Kensinger, Liberty	"	71 71
John Wilhelm, Londonderry	"	99 15
Philip Felton, Monroe	"	225 63
Joseph Black, Napier	"	459 90
William Lysinger, E. Providence	"	175 00
David Ritchey, W. Providence	"	115 00
John Otto, Schellsburg Bor.	"	68 87
Jacob Berkhimer, St. Clair tp.	"	225 00
Joseph Disbrow, Snakespring	"	210 19
Philip Clingaman, Southampton	"	227 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	516 00
Jacob Brumbaugh, Woodberry S.	"	152 00
R. D. Barclay, Esq. Bedford Bor.	1861	238 99
Samuel Defibaugh, Bedford tp.	"	210 54
John Rinard, Broad Top	"	26 00
Henry Shafer, Colerain	"	238 99
Henry Wertz, Cumb'd. Valley	"	345 00
Hezekiah May, Harrison	"	40 00
James Fink, Hopewell	"	180 00
Frederick Hildebrant, Juniata	"	50 90
Jacob Stoler, Liberty	"	56 52
William Bonnell, Londonderry	"	61 15
John Pennell, Monroe	"	171 00
Peter H. Studebaker, Napier	"	85 00
D. A. T. Black, Providence E.	"	132 52
John Manspeaker, Providence W.	"	142 83
A. F. Schell, Schellsburg Bor.	"	50 00
John Alstadt, St. Clair	"	98 00
Michael Lutz, Snake Spring	"	181 00
Hezekiah Barkman, Southampton	"	199 00
Francis Beard, Union	"	150 00
Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M.	"	209 55
Samuel Working, Woodberry S.	"	260 00
To amount received from Wm. S. Fluke, fines and Jury funds,		158 00
Received from Rosanna Lehman fines		10 00
" Thomas Young "		50 00
" S. H. Tate, Jury funds		109 00
" J. J. Cessna, Esq. do		23 00
Tax on unseated lands		49 00
Whole amount received		$9,969 27
Balance due county on last settlement		161 78
		$10,131 05

CONTRA,		CR.
WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq. Treasurer of Bedford County, credit by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons on drafts drawn by Commissioners, as follows:		
Paid Constables for returns, &c.		$243 56
Paid Election Boards and return Judges		558 55
Paid Assessors		634 55
Paid Road viewers		189 00
Building, repairing, viewing bridges, &c.		874 00
Paid costs in Commonwealth cases		1,987 16
Dr. Burch making post mortem examination		10 00
John W. Hull holding inquest (Huges)		10 12
do do (Kringer)		10 12
B. F. Meyers for printing		197 25
David Over for printing		159 25
Paid Interest on borrowed money		420 00
S. H. Tate money appropriated for wives of soldiers		250 00
Wives of soldiers on orders drawn by Board of Relief		1,040 00
John G. Hartley for wood		81 00
Levi Dodson for pine		2 00
Charles Merwine chopping wood		65 00
S. H. Tate Prothonotary fees		185 53
H. W. Hall fees in Bedford county vs. Stiffler		33 60
O. H. Gaither auditing Prothonotary's acct.		25 00
William T. Daugherty do		12 00
John Mower, Esq fees, &c,		6 78
Supporting criminals in Penitentiary		16 93
E. D. Walker for map		5 00
Moneys refunded to collectors		28 08
Paid for viewing township lines		27 00
Paid damages for opening roads		45 00
Paid for fox and wild cat scalps		290 04
Paid to Commissioner to sell Poor House		12 00
Paid Mary Morris and others for scrubbing Court House, &c.		58 00
Paid costs on unseated Lands		29 87
Paid insurance on Public Buildings		54 00
Paid Freight on State arms		31 12
Paid repairs to Court House		49 75
Paid error in last settlement		66 05
Paid Commissioner Evans		5 00
" Beckley		76 60
" Feightner		79 50
" Pearson		70 00
H. Nicodemus clerk for Commissioners		228 95
Paid Commissioner Shoemaker		12 00
Paid for Assessment books		31 00
Paid uncurrent money		15 00
Paid Miscellaneous		124 50
Paid Levi Agnew Court crier		50 00
Paid Constables attending court		91 50
Paid Petit Jurors		814 74
Paid Grand Jurors		859 99
Paid Treasurer postage, stationary, &c.		10 00
Paid Levi Agnew attending Auditors		8 00
Paid County Auditors and clerk		70 00
Paid Treasurer's salary		185 00
		0,000 00

Statement of moneys due to Bedford County on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1862.

Abraham Snowden Cumb'd. Valley	1854	$59 79
Jacob A. Nicodemus, Woodberry M.	"	78 23
John A. Osborn Broad Top	1857	79 90
James Smith St Clair	"	28 00
Samuel Evans Broad Top	1858	227 08
John Morgret Cumb'd. Valley	"	109 28
Solomon Steel Hopewell	"	175 20
Jacob A. Nicodemus Woodberry M.	"	107 11
Joseph Evans Broad Top	1859	62 20
Jacob B. Anderson Cumb'd. Valley	"	29 20
William Young Hopewell	"	40 79
George Rhodes Liberty	"	36 58
Levi Carpenter Londonderry	"	17 64
John Fickes Union	"	65 35
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry S.	"	28 61
Samuel S. Fluke Broad Top	1860	120 30
Simon Stuckey Colerain	"	110 85
Samuel Boor Cumb'd. Valley	"	44 86
Hugh Wertz Harrison	"	49 70
Leonard Bittner Juniata	"	94 79
John Wilhelm Londonderry	"	95 69
Philip Felton Monroe	"	92 82
Joseph Black Napier	"	4 88
William Lysinger Providence E.	"	49 65
Daniel Ritchey Providence W.	"	54 55
John Otto Schellsburg Borough	"	17 85
Jacob Berkhimer St. Clair	"	94 82
Philip Clingaman Southampton	"	71 99
Abraham Croyle Union	"	349 12
Rudolph Hoover Woodberry Middle	"	215 57
J. S. Brumbaugh Woodberry South	"	323 19
R. D. Barclay Bedford Borough	1861	428 65
Samuel Defibaugh Bedford tp.	"	565 34
John Rinard Broad Top	"	349 29
Henry Shafer Colerain	"	494 21
Henry Wertz Cumb'd. Valley	"	111 45
Hezekiah May Harrison	"	266 88
James Fink Hopewell	"	150 91
Frederick Hildebrand Juniata	"	349 51
Jacob Stuler Liberty	"	129 10
William Bonnell Londonderry	"	291 75
John Pennell Monroe	"	256 64
Peter H. Studebaker Napier	"	412 84
D. A. T. Black Providence E.	"	191 98
John Manspeaker Providence W.	"	191 88
Abraham E. Schell Schellsburg Bor.	"	41 56
John Alstadt St. Clair tp.	"	555 99
Michael Lutz Snake Spring	"	173 22
Hezekiah Barkman Southampton	"	194 31
Francis Beard Union	"	375 63
Rudolp Hoover Woodberry M.	"	796 86
Samuel Working Woodberry S.	"	468 56
		$0,000 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said County, do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, purpose aid audit and adjust the accounts of William Schafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1861, as contained the foregoing statements, and that we have examined in the foregoing accounts of money due to and owed by said county and that we have found the same to be correct.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DANIEL L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest
J. W. LINGENFELTER Clerk.

Report of the Auditors of Bedford County to the Auditor General, Jan. 6, 1862.

WILLIAM SCHAFER, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

TREASURER,	DR.
To aggregate amount of tax outstanding at last settlement	$9,993 50
To aggregate amount of tax assessed for the year 1861	8,156 11
To amount rec.d. on unseated lands	37 43
Due Treasurer Schafer	59
	$18,187 63

CONTRA,	CR.
By amount due Treasurer Schafer at last settlement	13
By amount paid State Treasurer per receipts	$7,486 94
Exoneration allowed collectors	149 02
Commissions allowed collectors	323 07
Treasurer's commission on $7,583	75 83
Paid B. F. Meyers publishing list of Retailers	19 30
Paid David Over do	10 40
Uncollected for 1861 and previous years	10,131 87
	18,187 63

Retailer License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861	$600 50
Contra.	
By amount paid State Treasurer	$539 12
By Treasurer's commission	28 38
By exonerations	33 00
	$600 50

Tavern License.

To aggregate of said License for 1861,	$715 00
Contra,	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipts	$665 00
By Kinsey License forfeited	15 00
By Treasurer's commission	35 00
	$715 00

Eating Houses, Dr.

To aggregate amount of License	$60 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	$57 00
By Treasurer's commission	3 00
	$60 00

Distillers Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 2861	$40 00
Contra	Cr
By amount paid State Treasurer	$38 00
By Treasurer's commission	2 00
	$40 00

Retailers of Liquors by the Quart Dr.

To aggregate amount of said License for 1861,	$50 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	$47 50
By Treasurer's commission	2 50
	$50 00

Ten Pin Alleys Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$30 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	$14 25
By Treasurers commission	75
By exonerations	15 00
	$30 00

Billiord Rooms Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	$15 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	7 12
By Treasurer's commission	88
By exonerations	7 50
	$15 00

Banking Houses Dr.

To aggregate amount of License for 1861	10 00
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer	$9 50
By Treasurer's commission	50
	$10 00

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

The undersigned Auditors of said county do hereby certify that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the account between William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals the 6th day of January, 1862.

DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
DAN'L. L. DEFIBAUGH,
Auditors.

Attest,
J. W. LINGENFELTER, Clerk.
Feb, 14, 1863.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at D Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov. 9, 1860.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

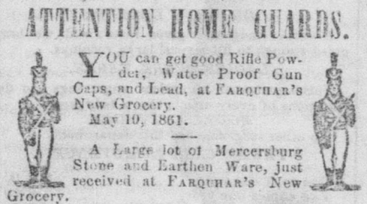
A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes.*

O. E. SHANNON.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.



YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

The Magazine for the Times;

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE,

The Best and Cheapest in the World for Ladies!

THIS popular monthly Magazine will be *greatly improved for* 1862. It will contain

One thousand pages of reading! Fourteen splendid Steel Plates! Twelve Colored Fashion Plates! Twelve Colored Berlin Work Patterns! Eight Hundred Wood Cuts! Twenty-four pages of Music!

All this will be given for only *two dollars* a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of the class of "Peterson." Its

THRILLING TALES AND NOUVELETTES

Are the best published anywhere. *All the most popular writers are employed to write originally for "Peterson."* In 1862, in addition to its usual quantity of shorter stories, *FOUR ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT NOVELETS* will be given, by Ann on, Stephens, Carry Stanly, Charles J. Peterdan Frank Lee Benedict. It also publishes

FASHIONS AHEADOF ALL OTHERS.

Each number, in addition to the colored plate, gives Bonnets, Cloaks and Dresses, engraved on wood. Also, a Pattern, from which a Dress, Mantilla, or Child's Dress can be cut out, without the aid of a mantua maker. Also, several pages of Household and other Receipts.

☞ *It is the best Lady's Magazine in the World. TRY IT FOR ONE YEAR!*

TERMS—ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

One Copy, One Year,	$ 2 00
Three Copies, for One Year,	5 00
Five Copies, for One Year,	7 50
Eight Copies, for One Year,	10 00
Sixteen Copies, for One Year,	20 00

PREMIUMS FOR GETTING UP CLUBS.

Three, Five, Eight or more copies make a Club. To every person getting up a Club of Three, Five, Eight or Twelve copies, an extra copy of the Magazine for 1862 will be given. To every person getting up a Club of Sixteen, two extra copies of the Magazine for 1862 will be sent.

Address, post-paid,
CHARLES J. PETERSON,
No. 306 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
☞ Specimens sent gratis, when written for.
Nov. 23, 18.16

BEAUTIFUL Roses in bloom now, suitable of winter blooming in the house, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

BLANK DEEDS,
A superior article, for sale at this offie
April 8, 1859.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the million at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.
April 13, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful an attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia—for the *Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

Medical advice given Gratis by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable REPORTS on SPERMATORRHŒA or SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address

Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTEN,
Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth St,
Dec. 20,'61-1y. Philadelphia, Pa.

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Patrick Haney, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES HANEY,
HENRY J. BRUNNER,
Dec. 27, 1861

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd. all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.
Oct. 25, 1861.-*

CHEAP GOODS.

MRS. S. E. SIGAFOOS,

HAS just received from the city, her usual *large stock* of rich and handsome

Fall and Winter Goods,

Such as, Silks, Merinos, Persian Cloths, Delanes, Valencies and Morientigue *Silks,* at 56 cents per yard!!!

Also, a large assortment of Shawls, Cloaks, Mantillas and Ladies Coats,—with a rich lot of Furs; such as Capes, Muffs, and Cuffs—together with a fashionable lot of *black Silk Velvet—black and fancy Straw Bonnets;* with Ribbons, Rushes, Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A *new style* of WOOLEN GOODS—Sleighing Caps, Sontags, Wool Hoods, Scarfs, Gauntlets, Gloves, with embroideries, Nets, Laces, &c., and all kinds of Fancy Goods, too numerous to mention. Also, a large stock of bleached and unbleached Muslins, at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard for *cash.*

N. B. All persons indebted over *six months* are hereby *notified* to call and settle their account, without further notice, and by so doing save costs.
Bedford, Nov. 29, 1861. S. E. SIGAFOOS.

READ! READ! READ!

WE the undersigned have used Roraback's Compound Chemical Soap, for washing clothes, and cheerfully recommend it to the families of Bedford as an article of indispensable utility, cleansing the clothes with one third the labor and time usually occupied by use of the common soap.

MRS. ANNIE D. SHUCK, MRS. LUCINDA MENGEL.
" M. S. HARTLEY, " ELMIRA OVER,
MRS. MARY ELSERODE.

J. B. FARQUHAR is Agent for the sale of Family Wrights for the Borough of Bedford, and any who may wish to purchase a wright, he will furnish with enough soap to give it a fair trial, and will give them a Family Wright gratis if he does not demonstrate the fact that the soap can be made at a cost of one cent per pound. Five pounds will put out a large washing, and by putting the clothes to soak in the evening, they can be put out by 8 o'clock in the morning, thus saving three fourths of the day and a great deal of labor and sickness. Many families give from 50 to 75 cents per week, for washing, who, by this method can save from $20 to $30 per year.

Don't fail to call soon.
Bedford, Nov. 15, 1861.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, chease, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries,* such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits,* oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco,* congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars,* opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price. But no goods sold on credit.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
Nov. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence: THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our ournal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum)	$6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum)	$3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum)	$2

To Clubs—*Semi-Weekly:* Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5: eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

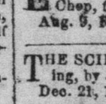
When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

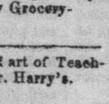
Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.
Nov. 1, 1861.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,



Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859

Estate of Joseph H. Corle, dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration in the Estate of Joseph H Corle, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Union township in the County of Bedford, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them without delay.

THOS. OLDHAM,
Jan 17, 1862. *Administrator.*

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

THE INQUIRER

published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, .00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞ Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and romptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞ Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 3, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

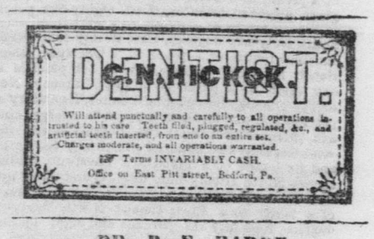
WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞ Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞ Office on Julianna Street, three door, south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.



DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

GO AND
C
REED'S NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS

To be sold for cash or produce only.

P. A. REED wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought out the Stock of his brother, JACOB REED, and in addition, is receiving from Philadelphia, an elegant New Stock of Goods bought at Panic Prices, consisting of DRY GOODS, *Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.* All of which have been bought at the Lowest Net Cash Prices, and will be sold unprecedentedly low for Cash or Country Produce.

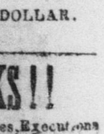
The undersigned, determined to act upon the Principle that "a Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling," can adopt the language of the Poet:

"Come One, Come All, this rock, shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I."

Nov. 8, 1861. P. A. REED.

J. B. MAGILL. J. S. HOFFMEIER.

MAGILL & HOFFMEIER,
Old Colonade Building, Bedford, Pa.
ANUFACTURERS OF SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.



☞ Persons buying, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Jan. 17,-'62.tf

NOTICE.

HAVING closed my books two years ago, and having many unpaid judgments and notes, and wishing not to make additional costs upon them, I therefore notify all persons so indebted to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. All persons not responding to this notice need not complain if more costs accrue to their indebtedness.

JAMES M. BARNDOLLAR.
Bloody Run, Jan.